

July 8, 2006
Reply to Office Action Summary
Mailed: 04 / 17 / 2006



The purpose of (10 / 780, 233) invention is to prevent an overload on a large electrical system grid carrying thousands of megawatts of power.

The purpose of the Stewart patent is to prevent an overload on a customers onsite electrical emergency generators.

The Stewart patent in combination with the Reedy patent could not serve in the first instance.

The (10 / 780 / 233) invention could not serve in the second instance.

The two inventions are different both in their purpose and in their means for achieving their respective Purposes.

The Stewart Reedy Combination would not be functional when applied to Solving the problem of preventing widespread blackouts on a large electrical system grid.

If a Stewart device were installed on each of the millions of low priority residences and small businesses connected to a large electrical system grid, very little power could be disconnected.

This is because Stewart describes a method for disconnecting only the 240 volt circuits in the low priority residences and small businesses.

The vast majority of low priority residences and small businesses do not have easy access to 240 volt power. No 240 volt outlets are generally provided

Thus even though a suitable means could be found for timing the operation of the Stewart device, such as using the frequency of the power system grid, only a small percentage of the total power carried by the grid could be disconnected.

The Stewart device would not disconnect sufficient electrical load from a large overloaded electrical system grid to be effective in preventing a blackout.

The two 120 volt circuits in each low priority residence and small business would remain energized during the overloads.

The Stewart device would leave a large block of 120 volt load. Which was intended to be disconnected from the electrical system grid.

The Reedy device does not monitor the electrical system grid frequency (the elements 22, 23, 24) are control signal transmitters or communication signal generating apparatus.

William a Simpson application 7/0.10/780, 233



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ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. FIRST NAMED INVENTOR FILING DATE APPLICATION NO. 1472 William A. Simpson 02/18/2004 10/780.233 EXAMINER 04/17/2006 ROMAN, LUIS ENRIQUE William A. Simpson 7241 Yolanda Ave PAPER NUMBER ART UNIT Reseda, CA 91335 2836

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Paper No(s)/Mail Date _

6) Other:

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Detailed Action

PADEMA

Applicant amendment filed on 01/12//06 has been entered. Rearrangement of the specification was required. It also included remarks/arguments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart (US 6538343) in view of Reedy (US 6914763).

Regarding to claim 1 Stewart discloses a method of disconnecting electrical load from an overloaded power system grid while maintaining part of the customers electrical circuits energized (col.2 lines 25-28), consisting of the following steps:

- a) placing an on/off switch (Fig. 2 elements 62, 64) in either leg of the 240 volt circuit (Fig. 2 elements 78) of the 3 wire Fig. 2 elements 54, 56, 58), center tapped, grounded cable serving said customers (Fig. 2 elements 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, etc.),
- c) means (Fig. 2 elements 90) to open said on/off switch (Fig. 2 elements 62, 64), whereby the disconnecting of electrical load from said overloaded power system grid has been accomplished while maintaining part of said customers electrical circuits energized (Fig. 2 elements 50, 90 select the group of switches to open/close to keep the grid at reasonable power values to stay out of the unstable situation).

Stewart does not disclose the method b) providing a frequency meter to monitor the frequency of said power system grid, and to open the switches whenever said frequency meter indicates that the frequency of said overloaded power system grid has

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dropped to a point at which said overloaded power system grid is in danger of becoming unstable.

Reedy teaches the method b) providing a frequency meter (Fig. 1 elements 22, 23, 24) to monitor the frequency of said power system grid, and to open the switches whenever said frequency meter indicates that the frequency of said overloaded power system grid has dropped to a point at which said overloaded power system grid is in danger of becoming unstable (col.2 lines 41-49).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Stewart method/device with the Reedy method/device features because when arise the need for a grid operator to reduce or shutdown a distributed generation unit abruptly, yet in orderly manner, to prevent overloading of lines, over frequency, over voltage, or other conditions which can cause or exacerbate major system disruptions, it is very important to have accurate information about the grid state. This can be accomplished by a close measurement of the frequency in the crucial legs of the grid.

Response to Amendment

The applicant's arguments are not supported by claim language.

Applicant does not overcome the prima facie case of obviousness set for the previous Office Action.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Luis E. Román whose telephone number is (571) 272 – 5527. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon – Fri from 7:15 AM to 3:45 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Sircus can be reached on (571) 272-2800 x 36. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system.

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Luis E. Román Patent Examiner Art Unit 2836

LR/032606

Trian Sircus Supervisory patent examiner

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